

maintained.

- President Bush expressed scepticism about the feasibility of the “agreed framework” with the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK), reached under President Clinton’s Administration. This shift in U.S. foreign policy apparently surprised and disappointed the Republic of Korea President, Kim Dae-jung. The Administration, however, did show support for President Dae-Jung’s conciliatory “Sunshine policy” toward the DPRK.
- A decision whether to go ahead with the sale of a new Aegis class destroyer and other controversial weapons to Taiwan will have to be made in the near future. There is a real danger that without meaningful dialogue with Beijing, the sale could seriously undermine security in the region. The move, which is being interpreted as the start-up of a theatre missile defence, could set off an arms race and lead to military conflict. Such a development would have serious security implications for the U.S.
- There are legitimate concerns that should the Bush Administration proceed with building a National Missile Defence (NMD), the Chinese government would accelerate the modernisation and build-up of its own military. This acceleration would undoubtedly undermine the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), signed by the Chinese government but not ratified by the U.S. Congress. It would also contribute to cementing the image of China as “the enemy” in the minds of some Americans. Such developments could spark off a cycle of arms proliferation-mistrust-arms proliferation reminiscent of the Cold War era. Policy options aimed at alleviating the potential tension in the U.S. - China relations could include:
 - 1) enhanced military cooperation (i.e., sharing technology for the development of penetration aids or/and early warning)
 - 2) a trade-off: abandoning the sale of controversial weapons to Taiwan for China’s acquiescence to U.S. NMD.
- *While Canada’s effort to pressure the U.S. to ratify the CTBT is commendable, it will likely not have any effect on the ratification process.*

II. Summitry of Americas

Speaker: Richard Feinberg (Professor, UCSD, International Relations and Pacific Studies)

Purpose of Summits in general:	Key Challenges at Summits in general:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • focus on the big picture and broad agenda setting • means to finding a consensus and solidarity on issues • chance to codify consensus issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • unmanageable laundry lists of issues to be addressed • structural problems with implementation and monitoring